

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 8th June 1912.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

PAGE.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Port Abbas	...	...	611
A correspondent from Meshed	...	...	ib.
Fars	...	...	612
"Najaf"	...	...	ib.
The relation of Turkey and Russia	...	...	ib.
Turko-Italian war and England	...	...	ib.
Turko-Italian war	...	...	613
Conquest of Rhodes	...	...	ib.
Navy for Canada and Australia	...	...	ib.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police—

The Kesari of Poona	...	...	613
Ibid	...	...	ib.
Ibid	...	...	ib.
Ibid	...	...	614
The Criminal Investigation Department	...	...	ib.
Punitive police in East Bengal	...	...	ib.
A complaint against Jessore Police constables	...	...	ib.
A case of plunder and outrage on females in the Jessore district	...	...	ib.
A Police complaint	...	...	615
Police torture case	...	...	ib.
Permission to keep fire-arms in Muktagacha	...	...	ib.
Objectionable books	...	...	ib.
Attack on religion	...	...	ib.

(b)—Working of the Courts—

Death sentence and Sessions Judges	...	...	616
The demand for a commission to enquire into the judicial administration in India	...	...	ib.
Offences against female modesty	...	...	617
Gambling cases	...	...	ib.
Tajpur shooting case	...	...	ib.
A case for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam	...	...	ib.

(c)—Jails—

Rumoured suicide of an Alipur bomb case convict	617
Political prisoners in Hazaribagh Jail	618

(d)—Education—

The Dacca University Committee	...	...	618
Selection of text-books, by Inspectors of Schools	...	...	ib.
Enormous increase in the number of students in Calcutta	...	...	619
Boarding house for Moslem students of the Presidency College	...	...	ib.
Bihar for Biharis	...	...	ib.
Indian students in England	...	...	ib.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—

Sanitary Improvement of rural areas	...	...	620
Water scarcity in Bengal	...	...	ib.

(f)—Questions affecting the land—

The khas mahal mystery in Noakhali district	620
---------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—

Government expenditure on railways	...	...	620
Unsatisfactory management of the Bengal North-Western Railway	...	...	ib.
Railway grievances	...	...	621

(h)—General—

Non-official majority in Legislative Council	...	...	621
Bengal Board of Revenue	...	...	ib.
Capital of Bihar and Orissa—where to be situated	...	...	ib.
The partition of Mymensingh	...	...	ib.
Suspicion is not a good policy	...	...	622
A Dumraon scandal	...	...	ib.
The strike of the Calcutta Currency Office sorters	...	...	ib.
Discontinuance of grain allowances at Noakhali	...	...	ib.
Wanted a new post office	...	...	ib.
Justice Fletcher	...	...	ib.
Ibid	...	...	ib.
Appointment of Justice Chandavarkar to the post of Chief Justice	...	...	ib.
Sir Charles Bayley's circular	...	...	ib.
Lord Carmichael	...	...	ib.

	PAGE.
III.—LEGISLATION.	
The Factories Act ...	624
The Indian Factories Act ...	ib.
Devadasi system ...	ib.
IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Proposed new capital of Bharatpur State ...	624
V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Famine in Gujerat ...	625
Famine relief work at Merwara ...	ib.
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
Unani Medical Association ...	625
Civil Surgeon of Patna ...	ib.
Vituperations of the Anglo-Indian journal ...	ib.

	PAGE.
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—concluded.	
The Press Act and the Anglo-Indian papers ...	235
Lord Crewe's reply to the Institute of Journalists ...	ib.
"Equality in the eyes of the law" ...	626
Agitation against Indian lascars ...	ib.
Public health in India ...	ib.
Gold coinage for India ...	627
Mr. Mazharul Huq and the next National Congress ...	ib.
Who will be benefited by the separation of Bihar from Bengal ...	ib.
Republic of the present day ...	ib.
Nation-building ...	ib.
Lady Carmichael and the Indian Ladies ...	628
The <i>Sulabh's</i> Farewell Address ...	ib.
URIA PAPERS.	
A Zamindars charity and his prosecution ...	628
A summer residence for Bihar and Orissa ...	629
A separate High Court for Bihar and Orissa not desirable ...	ib.

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

LIST OF VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 11th May 1912)

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	
	BENGAL.				
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanal Lal Das ; Hindu, Karmokar ; age 25 years ...	500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bihari Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 55 years ; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 43 years ; Satyendra Kumar Basu.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji, v.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 51 years ; Viswanath Mukherji, B.L., Brahmin, age 40 years.	453
4	"Barisal Hitaishi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Baidya, age 35 years ...	600
5	"Banga Janani" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do. ...	Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Baidya, age 37 years ...	.....
6	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sureschandra Samajpati ; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 41 years ; Mani Lal Banerji, age 36 years.	18,000 to 20,000
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Bolapur (Birbhum)	Do. ...	Dibakar Banerji ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years ...	250
8	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri (Do.)	Do. ...	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 38 years ...	950
9	"Birbhum Vasi" ...	Rampurhat (Do.)	Do. ...	Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 44 years ...	250
10	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	1,500
11	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Probodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years ...	500
12	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha." ...	Bhowanipore ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 29 years ...	500 to 700
13	"Charumihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 43 years ...	1,100
14	"Chinsura Varata-vaha." ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	850
15	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Dutt and Khetra Nath Sen ...	4,800
16	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 46 years ...	8
17	"Dacca Prakash" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukhunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 43 years ...	80
18	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Pandit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharjee, Brahmin, age 56 years.	1,500
19	"Faridpur Hitaishini" ...	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Masumdar, Baidya, age about 72 years ...	400
20	"Gaud Dut" ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla ...	.....
21	"Hindu Ranjika" ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kasinuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan, Printer, age 41 years ...	185
22	"Hinduathan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt ...	1,000
23	"Hitavadi" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Mukherji and Sakharan Ganesh Deushker	20,000 to 30,000
24	"Islam Rabi" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Nasimuddin Ahmad, Musalman, age about 35 years	700
25	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	.....	About 300
26	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri ; Hindu, Kayastha ...	500
27	"Jyoti" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kali Sankar Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	930
28	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	o ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48 years ...	500
29	"Kasipore Nibasi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji ; Brahmin ; age 68 years ...	500
30	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do. ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji ; Hindu, Brahmin, age 51 years	350

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	
31	BSSOALZ—consolid. "Malda Samachar"	Malda	Weekly	Kali Prasanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years	440
32	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia	Do.	Bagala Charan Ghosh; Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years	About 500
33	"Midnapore Hitaishi"	Midnapore	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years	300
34	"Medini Bandhab"	Midnapore	Do.	Deb Das Karan; Hindu, Sadgop; age 44 years	600
35	"Mahamaya" ...	Chinsura	Do.	Hem Sasi Som, Kayastha, age 57 years	150
36	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Shaik Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque	4,000 to 5,000
37	"Muhammadi" ...	Ditto	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	2,000
38	"Murahidabad Hitaishi."	Saidabad	Do.	Banwari Lal Goswami; Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years	102
39	"Nayak" ...	Calcutta	Daily	Birendra Chandra Ghosh and Panchkari Banerjee	1,500 to 3,000
40	"Navavanga" ...	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 25 years	502
41	"Noakhali Sammilani"	Noakhali	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Das, Kayastha	200
42	"Nihar" ...	Contai	Do.	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo, age 43 years	300
43	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray; Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years	50
44	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 47 years	300
45	"Pabna Hitaishi"	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyavinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 39 years.	100
46	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Tippera	Fortnightly	Munshi Muhammad A. Meen, Musalman, age 53 years	300
47	"Prasun" ...	Katwa	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin age 47, and Banku Behary Ghose, Goala, age 41 years.	618
48	"Pratikar" ...	Berhampur	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 64 years	505
49	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 41 years	About 700
50	"Rajsekti" ...	Do.	Do.	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Kayastha, age 41 years	110
51	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol	Do.	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahmin, age 26 years	500
52	"Rangpur Durpan"	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do.	Braja Nath Basak; Hindu, Tanti; age 52 years	200
53	"Rangpur Dikprakash"	Ditto ditto	Do.	Hara Sarkar Mitra, Brahmin, age 66 years	300
54	"Samay" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 58 years	500 to 600
55	"Sanjaya" ...	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 38 years	500
56	"Sanjivani" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Lalit Mohan Das, late Professor, City College; Sibnath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc.; K. K. Mitter.	11,000
57	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong	Do.	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 57 years	300
58	"Subrid" ...	Perojpur	Fortnightly	Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha	200
59	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta	Weekly	Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years	26,000
60	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Ditto	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 39 years, and Mrinal Kanti Ghosh.	2,500
61	"Siksha Samachar"	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 years ... ..	.....
62	"Tippera Guide" ...	Comilla	Do. ... ..	.....	.....
63	"Tippera Hitaishi"	Tippera	Do.	Kamasia Kumar Singha, Brahmo, age 23 years	70
64	"Vartabaha" ...	Ranaghat	Do.	Girija Nath Mukherji; Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years	500 to 600
65	"Viswavarta" ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L.; Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	12,000

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	HINDI.				
66	"Bajrang Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya) ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
67	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Ambika Prasad Bajpayi ...	About 4,000
68	"Dinik Bharat Mitra"	Do. ...	Daily ...	.....	.....
69	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Patna ...	Weekly ...	Mahabir Prasad Bania ...	400
70	"Biharee" ...	Bankipore ...	Do. ...	Akhauri Basudeo Narayan Singh and Purushottam Prasad Sarina.	700
71	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly ...	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,250
72	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Hari Krishna Joahar, Khetri, age 36 years ...	6,500
73	"Hitvarta" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manu Rao Paradkar ; Mahratta, Brahmin ; age 30 years ...	3,000 to 4,000
74	"Lakshmi" ...	Gaya ...	Monthly ...	Mahadeo Prasad, age 38 years ...	200
75	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	R. K. Tebriwalla ; Hindu, Agarwalla ; age 41 years ...	500
76	"Siksha" ...	Bankipore ...	Do. ...	Pandit Sakal Narayan Pandey Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ...	300
77	"Mithila Mihir" ...	Darbhanga ...	Do. ...	Pandit Joganand Kumar ...	600
78	"Satya Sanatan Dharma."	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji ; Hindu, Vaisya ; age 47 years ...	500
79	"Tirhut Samachar"	Muzaffarpur ...	Do. ...	Sangeswar Prasad Sarma, Brahmin ...	400
	URDU.				
80	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly ...	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 years ...	500
81	"Darul Hukumat"	Calcutta ...	Weekly and bi-weekly.	Hafiz Bux Ellahi, Muhammadan, age 42 years ...	1,000
82	"Durbar Gazette"...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Nawab Ali, Muhammadan ...	1,000
83	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Zahurul Haque, Muhammadan, age 61 years ...	657
	PERSIAN.				
84	"Habul Matin" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly and daily	Syed Jelaluddin, Shiah Muhammadan, age 61 years ...	1,000
	URIYA.				
85	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talchar State ...	Weekly ...	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 43 years ...	In Orissa.
86	"Sambalpur Hitashini."	Deoghar ...	Do. ...	Dina Bandhu Gornayak, Chasa, age 37 years ...	Do.
87	"Samvad Vaheka"	Balasore ...	Do. ...	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 37 years ...	400
88	"Uriya and Nava-samvad."	Balasore ...	Do. ...	Ram Tarak Sen ; Hindu, Tamli ; age 50 years ...	450
89	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hrisikesh Pandey Kaviraj ...	500
90	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do. ...	Gouri Sankar Ray ...	1,200

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st May 1912.

No.	Name of Publication,	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Sarba Hitaishi"	Bankipore	Daily	Mahabir Prasad, (caste and age not known).	Not known.

No. 33 "Medinipur Hitaishi"—the circulation has risen from 200 to 450.

No. 34 "Medini Bandhav"—the circulation has gone down from 600 to 426.

No. 38 "Murshidabad Hitaishi"—the circulation has risen from 162 to 200.

No. 45 "Pabna Hitaishi"—the circulation has risen from 100 to 500.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. REFERRING to the appointment of Misbah Divan as Assistant to the Governor of Port Abbas, his friendly attitude towards the foreigners, his demand for three

Port Abbas.

hundred riflemen for Port Abbas with the object of some unlawful gain, his enmity with the Secretary of Customs who, finding out some misappropriation of money, refused to pay the riflemen, his instigating the riflemen and the merchants against the Secretary of Customs, his inviting wicked men to Port Abbas, his taking shelter, after his dismissal, in the English Consulate, and lastly the arrival of the English troops on account of the disorder which could easily have been put down by the Governor, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 27th May says that the authorities, who know full well that the bringing in of foreign troops on mere pretext of disorders tells so adversely on the prestige of the Government, should make it a point to put down all riots and disturbances as soon as they take place, so that the foreigners may not find any pretext for further interference. We hope the authorities would soon restore peace and thus cause the withdrawal of the foreign army, for its presence in a country like Persia may cause further disturbances. The Assistant Foreign Minister of England has also promised the withdrawal of British troops from Port Linga, Shiraz, Bushire and Ispahan. The Governor of the Gulf, who is acquainted with the vast area of his province, and who knows that perfect peace cannot be restored and foreign interference cannot be checked without the organization of an army for the province, should refer the matter to the Government, and organize such an army. He should appoint competent and unselfish men under him. We also hope that Moqur-ud-dowla would bring about reconciliation between the merchants and the Secretary of the Customs. The Rajputana troops, which had arrived in Port Abbas, we hope, must have by this time left the place, if not they should be induced to leave it.

2. A Meshed correspondent of *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta]

A correspondent from Meshed.

invites, in its issue of the 27th May, the attention of the Muslims of the world to a detailed account which he gives of the Russian tyranny in Meshed, and says that they should read it and do what Islam enjoins on them as their duty on such occasions. As the Chief of the Martyrs (Hussain, the hero of Kerbela) called out on the 10th of Mohurram "is there any one who would help us," even so is the call from Imam Reza for his helpers. It is better that the Muhammadans should listen to his appeal and respond to his call.

Here follows the description of how on the 10th of Rubbi-us-sani, 1,330 Russians with their artillery, surrounded the holy dome, the mosque and the building round the holy courtyard, how they attacked the place from three sides, and how throughout the whole night and the next day the buildings were bombarded and the inmates there either killed or made prisoners. Since then the Russian soldiers and Cossacks have been freely entering those holy places, while other Russians, both men and women, daily visit them along with their dogs to have a walk there. The holy courtyard is now utilized as a stable by the Russian Cossacks. The bodies of nearly six hundred pilgrims who were shot dead in the mosque and the holy courtyard remained unburied for three days, till at last they were taken on a cart to be interred like so many goats. The correspondent furnishes a list of those whom he calls traitors, among whom are Ulemas, servants of the mosque, and preachers and others, who, being bribed by the Russians, helped them. They gave out that Muhammad Ali would soon arrive in Persia, and condemned the adherents of the Constitutional Government as Kaffirs (infidels). On the 20th of Rabbiul Awal (?) official telegrams were received through the English Consul reporting that Muhammad Ali left Persia, but Yusuf Khan and Talib-ul-Haque went to the people with another telegram to contradict the news, with the result that anarchy and disorder prevail as before.

The paper concludes by calling on the protectors of Islam and the country to come forward and clear the holy sepulchre of the eighth Imam of such abominable things.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN.
May 27th, 1912.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
May 27th, 1912.

Circulation.

not Not known.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
May 27th, 1912.

3. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 27th May writes :—

Fars.

As on account of its economical and political importance, the English have directed their full attention towards Shiraz, the condition of this part of the country is even worse than the other parts of Persia. An English statesman says that "Fars is not only greater in area than the kingdom of Holland but in importance] as well in every respect. If the Persians be unable to protect the sovereignty of their country, the English cannot remain neutral and thus allow that part of the country to be overrun by the Russian troops as in the North. We shall, therefore, try to see that the Persian Government makes it safe, but if the Persians fail we also shall take the south under our protection and leave an area in the middle which would serve to separate us from Russia."

As the Kavams always did what they liked, they do not want that a powerful Government should be established in Fars. It is, therefore, that they are always grumbling and creating obstacles in the way of the officers.

The present obedience of the Kavams is due to their fear of Saulatudowla. In reality Sardar Ehtesham and the Kavams are attached to each other, and if the Government fails to establish its power in the near future in Fars, it would be very difficult for it to put down the rivalry which would be created there. As long as the Government does not concentrate its power in Persia, it is useless to hope for peace and order there, for without it it is difficult to put down the petty Chiefs who are the sole cause of the present evil of Persia.

At present, Persia stands in need of peace and on it also depends her sovereignty. So, if all the tribes join together and restore peace Persia is saved. If the Bukhtiaris give up their selfishness and try to restore peace in the country they would remain as dear to the people as before.

The spiritual leader, Ayatulla Mahallati, has issued a mandate requiring all the tribes to join together and give up their Civil wars and blood-sheds. We hope that it would have its effect on the hard-hearted Persian. The paper concludes by reproducing the above-mentioned letter, in which the spiritual leader exhorts the different tribes of the Persians to join together and protect their country.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
May 27th, 1912.

4. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 27th May is surprised to see that the spiritual leaders at Najaf were kept ignorant for a long time of the heart-

" Najaf "

rending incidents of Khorassan. There is a rumour, says the paper, in Najaf that the Government would not convene the Mejliss any more. But there are others who think that England and Russia are trying to call a Mejliss which would support all the actions of the ministers. It is a known fact that the Regent did not accept the last ultimatum of England and Russia, and if the new Mejliss also rejects it no efforts of the two Powers would prove of any avail. They (the English and the Russians) are, therefore, anxious to have a Mejliss that would yield to the ministers in all matters. It is with this view that the democrats are being turned away.

The authorities at the centre had told the spiritual leader, Ayatullah that the democrats were in favour of the Russians and wanted to make over the country to them. But the incidents of Tabrez, Gilan and Khorassan clearly brought the fact to light that these democrats were, on the contrary, the worst enemies of the Russians, and the latter too massacred none but the democrats whom they know to be their enemies.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
May 27th, 1912.

5. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 27th May

The relation of Turkey and Russia.

reproduces an article from *Tan* of St. Petersburg which gives a detail of the Russo-Turkish dispute over the Persian boundary, and hopes that the dispute would be settled very amicably, for Turkey is quite willing to withdraw if the Mejliss appointed to enquire into the matter decides to that effect.

HITAVARTA,
May 26th, 1912.

6. Will the Turko-Italian war continue for ever? asks the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 26th May. It is more prejudicial

Turko-Italian war and England.

to the interests of England than to those of any other Power, since the Muhammadan subjects of His Majesty King George, that outnumber their co-religionists of all other parts of the world taken

together, are becoming more and more agitated. But what can England do? Russia is an obstacle; for she is inclined to side with Italy and England cannot displease her. England! it is a pity that though only a flower wreath binds you with Russia, it has become more painful than a serpent-noose.

7. Referring to the Turko-Italian war at Tripoli, the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 24th May says that Italy had, since long, been contemplating and making preparations

Turko-Italian war.

for war with Turkey, but being overawed by the despotic Government of Abdul Hamid, the then Sultan of Turkey, and the result of the Turko-Graecian war being well-known to the whole of Europe, she dared not engage in war with Turkey. The Europeans made friends with the favourites of Sultan Abdul Hamid and created unrest in the country, with the help of the newly established Parliament, and the Sultan, who was then very unpopular, left the throne in order to avert blood-shed in the country, and retired to Rhodes. Thus, when the Turkish Government became weak, the Italians attacked Tripoli like robbers, and the European powers declared themselves neutral.

Considering the unlawful encroachments of Italy, the paper is of opinion that the war will necessarily take a long course, and the present attitude of the European Powers will result in something very serious in Europe, and the Turks may probably gain victory over the Italians; but the present prestige of the former will also end with the war, since after this war, a wonderful change is likely to affect the European policy, for it does not understand what has made Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill visit Malta and confer with Lord Kitchener.

8. The annexation of Rhodes by Italy has led the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 31st May, to conclude that the Turkish officers must have been bribed to make over the

Conquest of Rhodes.

island to Italy, seeing she got possession so easily.

9. Referring to the decision of Canada and Australia each to have a navy of its own, which would help the home country in time of need, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 26th

Navy for Canada and Australia.

May remarks that the arrangement is satisfactory in view of the ever-growing rivalry and competition in naval strength between England and Germany, but asks: Will not this be favourable to the colonies in making themselves independent of England, if they ever in future be so inclined?

STAR OF INDIA,
May 24th, 1912.

STAR OF INDIA,
May 31st, 1912.

HITAVARTA,
May 26th, 1912.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

10. Referring to the realization of a security of Rs. 5,000 from the editor of the *Kesari* newspaper of Poona, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 1st June says:—

The *Kesari* of Poona.

We do not take exception to what the Government has done in relation to the *Kesari*. But will it do nothing in respect of the *Statesman*, which is daily vilifying it and bringing it into disrepute with the public? And were any Bengali newspaper to write what the *Englishman* has been writing it would be immediately punished. Must this distinction between White men and Black men be maintained?

11. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 1st June criticizes the persistent effort made to suppress an independent paper like the *Kesari*, and says that it has failed to

Ibid.

find any objectionable writings in it.

12. The matter has very much aggrieved the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June. It would not fail, says the paper, to create dissatisfaction among those who know

Ibid.

how thoughtful and sound the writings of the *Kesari* are. It is being very carefully conducted these days, and in fact its present Editor is trying, so far as possible, to earn the good will of the authorities. He has been lately

NAYAK,
June 1st, 1912.

DAILY BHARAT MITRA
June 1st, 1912.

HITAVARTA,
June 2nd, 1912.

elected the Vice-President of the Poona Municipality. Under the circumstances, the Government action has come as a surprise. Perhaps the Bombay Government seeks to justify the Press Act, for recently it has proscribed a historical book and the book entitled "The Trial of Mr. Tilak."

We beg respectfully to tell Sir George Clarke, the paper adds, that this is not the way to establish peace. Blows of the fist can only make the people afraid but never loyal. Your Excellency should take a lesson from Lords Hardinge and Carmichael, or at any rate you should bear in mind the sentiments of your master the King Himself, who has affection for the Indian subjects.

MARWARI,
June 4th, 1912.

13. The *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 4th June while expressing satisfaction at the *Kesari* being able to deposit the security demanded from it, remarks that the

Ibid.

Poona journal is the only newspaper at present that is doing some service to the nation, and it is a misfortune of the country that Government have a strict eye on it.

SRI SRI
VISHNU PRIYA-O-
ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
May 30th, 1912.

14. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th May says that now that there is not the least vestige of anarchism in Bengal, the Criminal Investigation Department in it should be abolished,

The Criminal Investigation
Department.

or at least reduced to very small dimensions such as it had, before the *Swadesh*, agitation, as a branch of the office of the Inspector-General of Police. The Department, as it now exists, is very expensive. It has a number of highly paid officers and a host of detectives, who, though not highly paid, draw large sums of money as travelling allowances. It is incomprehensible what good these detectives do by shadowing respectable men, imagining them to be suspicious characters. In the present financial strain on the Government it is necessary that the waste of money on this department should be stopped.

HITAVARTA,
June 2nd, 1912.

15. Seeing that peace has been re-established in this province by the union of the two Bengals and the appointment of a Governor, and that Lord Hardinge is making praiseworthy efforts to give satisfaction and contentment to the people by his good administration, it is surprising to note, writes the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June, that in some places in Eastern Bengal the people are still under the rigours of the punitive police and are looked upon with suspicion.

It is hoped, however, that the grievous troubles of the sufferers will be removed no sooner than the attention of Lord Carmichael is drawn to their lot.

JASOHAR,
May 25th, 1912.

16. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 25th May has the following:—

A complaint against Jessore
Police Constables.

The present insufficiency of the supply of fish in the Jessore market is due to oppressions committed by police constables. For some days, milk also became scarce in the town for the same reason. It is said that the constables terribly oppress sellers of fish, milk and vegetables, by not paying adequate prices for articles taken from them, and even beating them if they dare object to it. Many shopkeepers also are said to be suffering oppressions at the hands of the police. It is, however, a matter of great surprise and regret that no one comes forward to ascertain the truth relating to this complaint. The townsmen are, consequently, suffering from various inconveniences. People are afraid of standing against the police, and think that at the back of the police is the Government, that a police officer can commit any offence with impunity and that antagonism to the police is sure to be punished with crushing persecution. This is why they silently bear all such oppressions as the police commit. We, however, hope that the authorities concerned will at once enquire into the above complaint, and try to remove the inconvenience of the public.

JASOHAR,
May 25th, 1912.

17. Referring to a recent case of plunder accompanied with outrage on some females on the Afra Road near the Singia

A case of plunder and outrage
on females in the Jessore district.

station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, Central Section, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 25th May, says that this is not the first case of the kind on the road. Will

anybody take care to make a vigorous enquiry into the above case of plunder and brutal outrage on women? Perhaps the police will make a bustle for some time and threaten innocent people, and then relapse into its habitual quiescence.

18. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st May mentions how lately a Moslem woman of Burdwan died of cholera.

MUHAMMADI,
May 31st, 1912.

A police complaint.

Immediately afterwards some enemy reported to the police that she had been poisoned. An Inspector of Police appeared, but on inquiry found that death was due to natural causes. So he gave orders for the corpse to be buried. The enemies of the family were, however, not to be baffled. They approached another Inspector of Police, who took up the case and wanted to have the corpse exhumed. In the meantime, however, the Magistrate was moved and he countermanded the Inspector's orders. If the man who gave this false information to the police be a Moslem he should be boycotted by the Moslems of Burdwan, and if he is a Hindu the local Moslems and Hindus should join hands to punish him socially and through the law courts. And the Inspector of Police who, from a feeling of *zid*, thus sought knowingly to insult the dead body of a Moslem female, deserves to be removed from office. The police is no place for a man who, from motives connected with personal spite and party feeling, can resort to such despicable devices. Such a police officer without a sense of duty should be promptly punished.

19. Since the conviction of Sub-Inspectors Heelis and others in the Calcutta Police torture case, writes the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 29th May, we have

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
May 29th, 1912.

Police torture cases.

been hearing of the occurrence of similar cases in Bombay, Dacca, Burma and many other places. Some of these cases are *sub judice* and we hope that Government will keep a sharp eye on them. Conviction of police servants in a number of such cases is sure to check the oppressiveness of the police.

20. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 29th May thanks the Government for allowing the respectable inhabitants of

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
May 29th, 1912.

Permission to keep fire-arms in Muktagachha.

Muktagachha in the Mymensingh district to keep fire-arms, and says that if the authorities kindly extend this privilege to all similar places, the country will be saved from the depredations of wild animals and violent criminals.

21. In its leader the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June draws the attention of the Government to the series of books published in England "for circulation in the

HINDI BANGAVASI,
June 3rd, 1912.

Objectionable books.

British Colonies and Dependencies only," most of which are novels full of calumnies against the life and character of the Indians. The English readers of this class of books that are mostly men of ordinary education and culture are taught in these novels that the Indians are liars, uncivilized barbarians and not to be trusted.

The journal refers for illustration to a novel named "Transgression" in which it is shown that a Muhammadan servant caused the ruin of his English master. In "My Indian Queen" a story is related of an Englishman making love with a Hindu Rani. In another novel entitled "Jadu" Goddess Kali of the Hindus and her worshippers have been held in contempt. These books are sure to produce a very unwholesome effect on the minds of the Englishmen that come to this country, and will lead them to form a very unfavourable opinion of the Indian people. The journal, therefore, prays to the Government of Lord Hardinge to take action against such books as they have done in case of seditious books and those calculated to create class hatred.

22. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th May asks why Government does not suppress

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
May 30th, 1912.

Attack on religion.

attacks on religion in the press with a strong hand, as it suppresses attacks on the State. Attacks on religion wound people's feeling and create great discontent. Now-a-days a number of nondescript foolish writers are virulently attacking Hinduism in the press. If allowed to go on unchecked, this may give rise to anarchy in society.

(b).—Working of the Courts.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
May 30th, 1912.

23. Referring to the frequency of death sentences in India, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th May writes as follows:—

Death sentence and Sessions Judges.
There are no statistics to show what percentage of death sentences passed by Sessions Judges is quashed or commuted by the High Courts, or how many persons sentenced to death have up till now been pardoned by the Government. Such statistics are important and ought to be kept. It is, however, certain that the sentence of death has a great fascination for most Sessions Judges in India, and that many of the persons sentenced to be hanged by them are either released or let off with lighter punishments by High Courts. This proves that these Sessions Judges are unfit to try cases under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. Provincial Governors ought to look to this matter.

BARISAL HITTAISHI,
May 27th, 1912.

24. Some time ago, writes the *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 27th May, the judgment of the Calcutta High Court in the Dacca Conspiracy case led the *Times* of London to seek the appointment of a commission to enquire into the judicial administration of India. Following this a certain experienced Anglo-Indian Judge, writing under the pseudonym "Index," has in a correspondence to the press supported the prayer of the *Times* and remarked that in the course of his long experience in many districts he everywhere found the most confirmed criminals escape the punishment of the law.

The demand for a commission to enquire into the judicial administration in India.
We too are of opinion that justice frequently miscarries in Indian law courts, and have no objection to the appointment of a commission to enquire into their working. But the aim of this commission ought not to be to secure heavier punishments. Indian judges have not the reputation of being compassionate to accused persons. The courts of many of them are called slaughter-houses by the public. They find great pleasure in punishing people on mere suspicion or out of grudge. Moreover, it is a common belief in the country that if a person can somehow manage to get his enemy within the clutches of criminal law, the harassment to which the latter will be subjected will be enough punishment for him, no matter whether he is convicted or not. The police is often bribed to send up persons for trial. Such persons are sometimes acquitted by the trying magistrate. But if the magistrate is *subberdust* they are convicted by him, in which case they are often acquitted by the appellate court. Many of them have, however, to go to the highest court of appeal for securing release. We doubt whether there is a parallel to this in any other civilized country. Let us cite a case. Recently, the Backarganj police sent up for trial a number of Brahmins and washermen in connection with the abduction of a washerwoman who had been living with a Brahmin named Srinath Chakravarty. A Deputy Magistrate consigned them to *hajut* where they rotted for months together. At last in the Sessions Court the public prosecutor withdrew the case against them. Can such a thing happen in any other civilized country? Had the Deputy Magistrate at least granted them bail, their suffering would have been to a great extent minimised. But perhaps that might go against his promotion. In the Dacca Conspiracy case itself which has brought out the luminous writing of the *Times* and "Index", 44 persons had been sent up for trial by a European Magistrate. The Sessions Judge, also a European, convicted 36 of them. Of these latter, again, 21 were acquitted by the High Court. The sentences passed by the Sessions Judge in the above case, moreover, prove how Indian judges are prone to inflicting barbarously heavy punishments.

English judges in India show the smallness of their hearts by inflicting heavy and unjust punishments not only in political cases, but also in ordinary cases. A few days ago a number of convicts returned from the Andamans after having served out the sentences passed on them. One of them was a Brahmin of the Sitarampur district in the United Provinces, who had been sentenced to transportation for life for murdering his wife's paramour. In Europe such an offence is generally condoned by law courts. In Paris a murderer of his wife's paramour was not only acquitted by the law court but

also presented with an address by the public. The same is the case in England. Neale had murdered his adulterous wife. The Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Stonefield, said to the court that under similar circumstances he, too, would have murdered his wife. The trying Judge, Mr. Smith, held that Neale ought to have murdered his wife's paramour instead of murdering his wife, and sentenced him to one day's imprisonment. That infidelity on the part of a wife is much more outrageous to the feeling of an Indian than to that of a European is proved by the fact that while a European often seeks redress for it in a law court, an Indian considers it highly derogatory to his honour to do so. In spite of this, in cases like the above, offenders in India are much more severely punished than those in Europe. Mr. B. K. Banerjee, Sessions Judge of Rangpur, once sentenced a man named Indura Shaikh to transportation for life even against the verdict of two assessors, because the man had murdered his wife on suspicion against her character. A comparison between this case and that of Neale referred to above, brings out the severity of the judicial system in India and the cruelty of Indian Judges.

On these grounds, we too like the *Times* propose the appointment of a commission to enquire into the working of Indian law-courts. But the aim of this commission should be not to secure the punishment of guilty persons, but to secure the safety of innocent persons from harassment and conviction. Such is generally the nature of Anglo-Indians, that if a guilty person is acquitted or lightly punished they will cry themselves hoarse over the matter, but if a person whom the whole country believes to be innocent is punished and treated with barbarous cruelty they will not take any notice of it. It was, however, their predecessors who taught young India that it was better that 99 guilty persons should escape punishment than that one innocent person should be punished.

25. Referring to the statement published in the Punjab Police Report to the effect that during a single year about 1,300 persons had been charged in that province with offences against the modesty of women, of whom 600 were convicted, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 30th May says :—

Offences against female modesty.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
May 30th, 1912.

As the *Tribune* says, the above figures show how unsafe female honour is in the Punjab. The only means of improving this situation is to inflict exemplary punishments on all violators of female modesty. It is not only in the Punjab but all over India that women are frequently molested. But through the nicety of the law of evidence, the punishments inflicted on the criminals are often incommensurate with the gravity of the charge. Perhaps all judges do not know how precious chastity is held in India. If they did, and punished all offences against female modesty accordingly, we would have heard much less of such offences than we now do.

26. Referring to the punishment of simply fines in gambling cases, the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 24th May considers them quite inadequate to stop such a demoralising evil, and deems rigorous imprisonment necessary in order to reduce cases of crimes to which gambling proves a great incentive.

Gambling cases.

STAR OF INDIA,
May 24th, 1912.

27. Referring to the shooting case of recent occurrence at Tajpur near Lahore, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June points out certain complicated points in the report of the incident published by the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and says that an impartial trial of the case is highly desirable.

Tajpur shooting case.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
June 3rd, 1912.

28. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 27 May requests the Chief Commissioner of Assam to call for the papers in connection with the case of Mr. Lambay, Assistant Manager of a tea-garden at Karimganj, versus five coolies who have been convicted.

A case for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
May 27th, 1912.

(c)—Jails.

Rumoured suicide of an Alipore bomb case convict.

29. Government ought to enquire and let the public know, writes the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 31st May, whether the rumour about the suicide of Indubhusan Ray, in the Andamans, is true or not.

SAMAY,
May 31st, 1912.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
May 27th, 1912.

30. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 27th May hopes that H. E. Lord Carmichael will order an early enquiry into the alleged reports of harsh treatment accorded to political prisoners in the Hazaribagh Jail as have been published by newspapers.

(d)—Education.

NAYAK.
May 29th, 1912.

31. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 29th May has no fault to find with the personnel of the Dacca University Committee. It has already declared itself in favour of such a residential teaching University as is proposed to be created at Dacca. The creation of a new educational centre at Dacca will make for closer contact between Eastern and Western Bengal, promote interchange of ideas between the two parts of the province, and generally raise and vivify the entire Bengali population. Furthermore, with such a residential University available, many guardians will feel quite at ease and free from all anxiety about the risks to which their wards and boys were hitherto exposed through the machinations of the Babu politicians. Of course, the new University promoting the formation of character, is bound to make our boys more anglicised, but they do get anglicised now, and the new scheme of education may succeed to instil into them some of the English virtues along with English manners. Hitherto, the English education we have been receiving has been of a most superficial type. The experience of the past five or six years has shown that we have still much left to learn before we can really call ourselves men. What is called "Culture" we do not get from the existing scheme of studies, but we hope to get it from the new University. If, however, the new scheme fails to secure us that we must not blame the institutions of Government but must attribute it to our own ill-luck. We strongly favour the new scheme of a Dacca University. We also suggest that Burma and Bihar should get their own Universities—as being two countries quite distinct from Bengal in language, ethnic affinities, etc. If Bihar does not get her own University, the Bihar Colleges should be affiliated to the Allahabad and not to the Calcutta University.

All men in Bengal who are not sectional politicians, who do not keep up schools and colleges as trading concerns, will actively support the new scheme. Let not East Bengal men suffer themselves to be misled by Calcutta Babus into opposing a project which is bound to benefit all, irrespective of religion. Babu Ananda Chandra Roy's presence on the committee is hopeful. He is a man who will judge things for himself, and not be misled by an interested outcry. Let a united effort be made by all Bengal to carry through this scheme of a Dacca University.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
May 29th, 1912.

32. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 29th May approves of the delegation by the Director of Public Instruction of his power to select text-books to Divisional Inspectors of Schools, and holds that the suggestion made in some quarters to invest school authorities and teachers with this power is altogether wrong, on the grounds that these men are often wanting in the necessary intellectual acumen for making a good selection, and that they are more often under the thumb of lower Inspecting officers. The duty of selecting text-books is primarily a duty of the Director himself, but as he has to perform multifarious other duties and is generally less acquainted with local conditions than Inspectors of Schools, it becomes necessary for him to delegate this duty to them. The moral and intellectual welfare of students depends to a great degree on the nature of the books they read, so that text-books for them should be selected with great care. The list of approved text-books has, in these days, grown so heavy that school authorities and teachers, who have often neither the experience nor the broadness of view and knowledge of the science of education necessary for the work, are bound to make poor selectors of text-books. Moreover, lower Inspecting officers wield so much influence over schools that their interest and recommendations are often sure to sway the judgment of school authorities.

33. In view of the enormous increase in the number of students in

Enormous increase in the number of students in Calcutta.

Calcutta, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th June observes that students who live in districts where there are colleges in which they can prosecute their studies, should not be permitted to take admission in any Calcutta College except in cases in which a mufassil college does not afford proper facilities to a student who has taken up a special scientific subject for study. The teacher cannot give proper attention to all his pupils when a class consists of an unusually large number of students. High education on such lines is injurious both to society and the Government.

NAYAK,
June 4th, 1912.

34. The *Muha-madi* [Calcutta] of the 31st May points out that there are

Boarding house for Moslem students of the Presidency College.

now 150 Moslem students on the rolls of the Presidency College and more yet are expected to join after the present summer vacation. Yet there are no adequate arrangements made by the College authorities for housing them. For the Hindu students there is the Eden Hostel and there are also two rented houses in Machooabazar Street and Circular Road, costing the College funds between them a sum of Rs. 400 per month. The Moslems are much worse off. In the whole of this big city, there is only the Baker Hostel available for Moslem College students, and it accommodates only 100. The result is a serious congestion at that Hostel. And the management of that Hostel, in order to afford all Moslem College students equal treatment, have ruled that they will not find accommodation in their rooms for more than 50 Presidency College students. If these 50 are housed in the Baker Hostel, and say another 25 live with their own guardians, what arrangement have the authorities made for the satisfactory housing of the remaining 75 students of the Presidency College? Are these unfortunate Moslem College youths to wander about the public streets? Certainly Hindu College students are not made to suffer thus.

MUHAMMADI,
May 31st, 1912.

After a good deal of petitioning and prayers, the College authorities did indeed, for a time, rent a house for Moslems in College Street, which, however, could house only seven youths. Even this house, however, has been given up since the beginning of the current year. And yet there are two houses which have been rented for the Hindus—though in these houses there are often a number of empty seats. But if Moslem students are found wandering about the streets for want of housing accommodation, well, there is nobody in authority to care for that.

Mr. James was lately approached by some Moslem students on this question, but he declined to take any steps until after the summer vacation. He was quite certain about the exact number of Moslem students for whom accommodation would be required. But this is bound to land unfortunate Moslem students in serious difficulties. It would take about two months for the Principal to ascertain the number of such students exactly and to rent a suitable house. During all these days, where are the 60 or so Moslem students to be housed? Our suggestion is that, before the College reopens after the vacation, a house should be rented, suitable to accommodate 20 Moslem students. If such a house is rented, we are confident there will be no seats in it left vacant. If more accommodation is found necessary later on, another house may be engaged afterwards. The Hindus have two houses rented for them, though there are many seats in them often lying vacant. Cannot Moslems demand equal treatment?

35. The *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 24th May, wonders why Assistant

Bihar for Biharis.

Surgeon Baba Rajendra Nath Chakravarty of the Patna Temple Medical School, which is an institution meant for the Biharis only, is going to be succeeded by one Paratejnarayan Pramanik, when both Hindu and Muhammadan Assistant Surgeons are now available at the spot, and invites the attention of the Bihar Government to this case of violation of right, and further suggests that the school be raised to the status of a college with classes for Assistant Surgeons in the interest of the Beharis.

STAR OF INDIA,
May 24th, 1912.

36. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June invites the attention of

Indian students in England.

the Committee, appointed by the Secretary of State for India, to investigate and report on

HITAVARTA,
June 2nd, 1912.

the industrial instruction of the Indian students in England, to the fact that so long as the students are not afforded the opportunity of receiving practical training in large factories, the object of the Government of India will remain unfulfilled and the labours of the students will bear no fruit.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

HITAVADI,
May 31st, 1912.

37. *Anent* the recent Government Resolution on the improvement of the sanitary services, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st May writes that the official scheme, providing for special sanitary offices for the municipalities, will no doubt improve the health of the towns. But in India towns are few indeed. The sanitation of the rural areas should demand equal, if not greater, attention from Government.

24-PARGANAS VARTAVAHA,
June 4th, 1912.

38. Referring to the widespread and intense scarcity of water in Bengal villages, the severe hardship which it causes to poor villagers, the devastation which it causes by giving rise to fearful epidemics and the destruction of a healthy and sturdy village community which is being thus gradually brought about by it, the *24-Parganas Vartavaha* [Bhowanipur] of the 4th June, urges the Zamindars and young men of the country to bestir themselves in the matter of improving the sources of water-supply, but in view of the indifference of the Zamindars to the matter, says that nothing will be done unless Government comes forward to remove the water scarcity.

(f)—*Question affecting the lands*

NOAKHALI
SAMMILANI,
May 20th, 1912.

39. It is alleged, writes the *Noakhali Sammilani* [Noakhali] of the 20th May, that on account of the road cess realized for the khas mahal Charkhonkar being only at the rate of 2 pice per rupee on the amount assessed in settlement, instead of being as is required by rules the cess as fixed on the previous valuation *plus* one at the above rate on the excess of the amount assessed over this valuation, a loss of about Rs. 300 per annum is being entailed on the Government, and that up to the present time this loss has amounted to about Rs. 1,000. It is said that an enquiry into the matter will reveal many secrets. The attention of the Collector of Noakhali is drawn to the matter.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

HITAVARTA,
May 26th, 1912.

40. Mr. D. E. Wacha has very rightly said, remarks the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 26th May, that in constructing railways the Government has utterly neglected the interests of the Indian subjects. For the profit of a handful of European businessmen, the Government of India is persuaded to apply more and more funds to railways. With this object a deputation of selfish merchants will shortly wait upon Lord Crewe. May God protect the poor peasants of India!

The journal requests the Indian leaders to give their special attention to this matter and, headed by Mr. Gokhale, to start an agitation to save India from sinking into deeps of debt and insolvency.

HITAVARTA,
May 26th, 1912.

41. Referring to the complaints made by the *Mithila Mihir* of Darbhanga about the unsatisfactory management of the Bengal North-Western Railway, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 26th May observes that, although its condition is deplorable, it does not appear to be worse than other bigger railways at whose hands the people receive ill-treatment in spite of the fact that their losses are made good by the latter, which advantage is not enjoyed by the Bengal North-Western Railway. For the low speed of the trains of this Railway, the responsibility rests on the shoulders of the Railway Board that does not permit the Bengal North-Western Railway to run its trains with greater speed.

42. Noticing the loss of two large bundles consigned to Bangalore from Dehra Dun, *via* Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway on the 9th March last, and considered to be misappropriated

Railway grievances.

by the Railway servants, the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 24th May attributes such occurrences to the negligence of the higher Railway authorities, who trust their subordinates and do not punish the offenders, but merely direct the owners to seek redress in Court. The paper also notices the sufferings of the passengers—females and infants, for want of supply of water at Ranaghat-Krishnagar Railway where they have to cross the Churni river by boat and have to wait long on the other side, particularly in these hot days, and ironically asks—Do the natives suffer at all? Is it not enough for them to get home quickly? The paper concludes with the remark that if grievances of the people are not redressed in the time of a statesman like Lord Hardinge, the Indian should never expect any relief in future.

STAR OF INDIA,
May 24th, 1912.

(h)—General.

43. Noticing with gratification the progress being gradually made in

Non-official majority in Legislative Councils.

Native States in the direction of recognizing popular voice, a recent illustration of which has been furnished by the premier state of Hyderabad, that has raised the number of popular representatives in its Legislative Council to equal that of the official members, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 26th May observes that in the Provincial Legislative Councils of British India though the non-official members form a majority, some of them being nominated by Government, and some being representatives of Europeans, while the elected members too being such, owing to the defects of the regulations, as do not all agree even on measures calculated to do good to the country, the non-official majority is merely nominal and has no real value.

HITAVARTA,
May 26th, 1912.

44. The order of the Secretary of State for India to retain the Board

Bengal Board of Revenue.

of Revenue for Bengal has caused regret as well as surprise to the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June, which fails to understand why the Executive Council of the Governor should be deprived of the power of administering revenue and this given to a separate body.

HITAVARTA,
June 2nd, 1912.

45. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the

Capital of Behar and Orissa—where is it to be situated?

30th May says that the distance of Bankipore from Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and that the fact of its being a hot-bed of plague, cholera, small-pox and other epidemics make it quite unsuited to become the capital of the new province, however much interested Beharis may urge its claim to that dignity. The Government of the province has at present been obliged to station its headquarters at Ranchi on account of the ill-health of Bankipur, and in reply to a deputation of representative men of Chota Nagpur, His Honour Sir Charles Bayley has hinted at the possibility of Ranchi being made Capital. It will be highly satisfactory if, after careful consideration, Lord Hardinge fixes upon Ranchi as the fittest place to become the Capital of Bihar and Orissa.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-
ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
May 30th, 1912.

46. The *Charu Mitr* [Mymensingh] of the 26th May associates the

The partition of Mymensingh.

impending visit of Lord Carmichael to Jamalpur (in Mymensingh) with the official proposal to create that town the head-quarters of a new district, and goes on to remark that a division of the district of Mymensingh is not desirable; the extension of Railways to the outlying sub-divisional areas is all that is really needed. If, however, the district is to be split up at all, Government should consult the public before fixing on the exact lines of the division. Tangail is not farther from Jamalpur than is Netrakona or Kisorganj from Mymensingh. If, therefore, there is to be a new district, let it be carved out of the Netrokona and Kisorganj and part of the Sadar sub-division, with head-quarters at a suitable point between Netrokona and Kisorganj. The boundary of the new district may in fact be made to coincide with the old bed of the Brahmaputra.

CHARU MITR,
May 26th, 1912.

And if, after all, the new district is to consist of the Tangail and Jamalpur subdivisions, let its head-quarters be some central place situated between these two towns. The selection of Jamalpur town for this purpose will be strongly resented by Tangail and will not conduce to the convenience of any party.

HITAVARTA,
May 26th, 1912.

47. While noticing the views of Sir William Plowden that Indians should be appointed to high offices in Police as well as army, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 26th

Suspicion is not a good policy. May remarks that the Government officials even to-day view the Indians with as much suspicion as they did in the earliest days of the British rule in this country. But this is not good, since it is human nature to do like in return.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
June 1st, 1912.

48. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 1st June proposes that Government should enquire into the scandal mentioned by the *Capital* as regards the alleged

A Dumraon scandal. removal of a lakh of rupees from the Dumraon Estate Treasury for payment to a high official while the Dumraon Raj case was pending in the High Court.

SUBARNA VANIK,
June 1st, 1912.

The strike of the Calcutta
Currency Office sorters.

49. The *Subarna Vanik* [Calcutta] of the 1st June, gives an account of the strike of the Calcutta Currency office sorters and its sequel, and asks why an increment has been refused to the sorters of the Note Section if the sorters of the Rupee Section have been allowed an increment. Why are these old servants of the Government being treated in this way when sooner or later the Currency Office is sure to be removed to Delhi?

NOAKHALI
SAMMILANI,
May 20th 1912.

Discontinuance of grain allow-
ances at Noakhali.

50. The *Noakhali Sammilani* [Noakhali] of the 20th May, complains that, although the price of common rice is still not less than Rs. 4 and annas 12 per maund at Noakhali, the grain allowances of the poorer classes of Government servants at the place have been discontinued.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
May 31st, 1912.

51. A correspondent writes to the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 31st May praying that a new post office be opened for the villages of Pipulia, Jatrapur, Kantapara,

Wanted a new post office. Balra and Bharalia, in the Dacca Division. These villages are now included in the jurisdiction of the Hatipara Post office, a place which is separated from the beforementioned areas by *bhils* and streams difficult to get across. The villages in question are inhabited by many well to do and educated people of the middle class. Either let a new post office be opened in these villages, or let the Hatipara post office be removed here, for near by, within half a mile of its present location, there is another post office, that situated at Barijuri village.

HITAVARTA,
June 2nd, 1912.

52. It is rumoured, says the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June, that Justice Fletcher will go to Madras as the Chief Justice of the High Court of that province. This

Justice Fletcher. will compensate, to a great extent, the loss Madras has suffered from the separation of Lord Carmichael. But Bengal will be sorry to lose a fearless Judge.

BANKURA DARPAN,
June 1st, 1912.

53. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 1st June says:—Bengal will be sorry to lose the services of His Lordship, for she will not get another judge like him.

HITAVARTA,
June 2nd, 1912.

54. Referring to the appointment of Justice Chandavarkar to officiate as the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June regrets that no Indian has ever been appointed permanently to the post. Will not this barrier be removed even in the time of Lord Hardinge?

NAYAK,
June 4th, 1912.

55. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th June pronounces Sir Charles Bayley's circular. Bayley's circular declaring that all those Bengalis who have taken up their abode in Behar, and who have to live in Behar on account of their having taken up Government service, should be regarded as Beharis and that their children should be taken in Government service according to their qualifications, to be a very wise thing for which he deserves the gratitude of all Bengalis.

NAYAK,
June 4th, 1912.

56. In its leading article under the heading noted in the margin, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th June says that, although it is not acquainted with Lord Carmichael, still it loves him, for the following three reasons: (1) His Excellency has

Lord Carmichael.

given proof of his wisdom by selecting Mr. Gourlay as his Private Secretary; (2) If he wields the rod of administration in the impartial manner in which he is collecting the opinions of all sects and races in the matter of electing members to the Bengal Legislative Council, he cannot but be an object of love to us; (3) He comes of an ancient and respectable family, and is himself courteous, truthful, just and pleasing to the people.

On the strength of the respect engendered by that love, the writer intends to speak out his mind on the following points:—

Election of Members to the Bengal Legislative Council.

The writer requests His Excellency to frame rules in this matter so as to enable the representatives of all sects and all influential religions in Bengal, to have seats in the Bengal Legislative Council. The two most influential religions in Bengal are Hinduism and Muhammadanism. The writer has no objection to make to the special rules that exist for the election of Musalmans to the Council, but there is no member in the Council to represent the real Hindus. The Babus, under the joint leadership of Surendra and Bhupendra, cannot be called the representatives of Bengali Hindu Society. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath's Marriage Bill introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council, clearly showed that though he is a Hindu in his domestic and family relations, still he possesses an anti-Hindu bent of mind. The social and religious views which the *Bengalee* is preaching in its columns now-a-days are derogatory and injurious to Hindu Society. Men like Sir Gooroodas Banerji, Sir Asutosh Mukherjee, Raja Pearymohun Mookerjee, Srijut Matilal Ghosh and Rai Baikunthanath Sen Bahadur may be called the representatives of Bengali Hindu Society. Specially, the respected Srijut Matilal Ghosh is writing, single-handed, various articles in the *Patrika* in support of Hindu Society. Mati Babu should have been called to Darjeeling just as Surendranath and Bhupendranath have been called there. Perhaps such an attempt will be made in future. In the opinion of the writer, every race consisting of not less than five lakh individuals, or every religion which has a following of that number or more, should have representatives in the Council. Thus *Namasudras*, the *Kaivartas*, the *Sunris*, the *Pods* etc., should have the privilege of sending a representative to the Council. The Brahmins and the *Kayasthas*, who are numerically and intellectually the two very strong castes in Bengal, should have this privilege from caste considerations also. Simply speech-making Babus will not do. They will talk like birds what they have been taught to talk. It is impossible that they should ever be able to bring the wants and grievances of all castes, classes and religious sects in Bengal to the notice of the rulers. Had it not been for the support lent to the Bengali Hindu society by the wise and impartial Government, the Babus, if they were allowed a free hand in the matter, would have destroyed that Society and, along with it, the entire Hindu Society of India. The writer hears that Government is considering this matter. It is likely that new arrangements will be made on these lines.

The paper then speaks on the Bengali newspapers as follows:—

We will ask His Excellency Lord Carmichael something private. We know that the articles which appear in the Vernacular Press in support of the Government, are not properly translated. We know that the articles published in the *Nayak* are not at all translated into English; only those articles are carefully translated into English and sent to the Governor and the Viceroy, in which we object to any act of the Government. Is it just? Is not injustice being done in this way to the papers written in Bengali? Unless Lord Carmichael is able to effect a change in this system, he will never know the true nature of the Bengali native press. We learn from a rumour—for the truth or falsity of which we do not hold ourselves responsible—that Rai Rajendra Chandra Sastri Bahadur has sniffed politics in the agitation which we have set on foot for abolishing the system of giving and receiving dowries in marriages, and for uniting, with that end in view, the different sects of Brahmins—the *Rahris*, the *Barendras*, the *Vaidiks* etc. We hear also that he has reported to Government to that effect. We are startled to hear of such rumours from our various friends in Darjeeling. It is indeed a very serious affair if our fate hangs in this way on the whims of a salaried officer of

Government. It is, therefore, that we repeatedly ask the Government, request them, with joined palms, not to arrive at any decision against us after hearing only one side. But up till now no Government has asked any explanation from us. We know that the Sastri Bahadur is very angry with us. It is, therefore, that we request (Government) again and again not to have the writings in the *Nayak* translated by him. For then no justice will be done. We came to know him a little at the time of the *Hitavadi* case. Still, if the truth is to be told, we must say that personally we do nothing but praise him. We have to submit at every step so many explanations simply because the Press Act is very severe, and because we have to depend on the favours of the Government. We wish the news that we have heard were false; but rumours have some truth in them. It is, therefore, that we have to say so many words. We will remain ever obedient to Lord Carmichael if he does justice in this case, and takes proper steps. We say so many words not solely in apprehension of the future danger of the *Nayak*. The *Sanjivani* and the *Hitavadi* are also with us. We say, with God as our witness, that we are none of us anti-English or seditionists. We are all in favour of the English Government. We know that it is because we live under English rule that we can freely speak out our mind. But none of us can bear the heat of the sun. If we are really guilty, we will meekly submit to any punishment that will be awarded to us, but we really feel pain if we are punished on the strength of the wrong interpretations put on our words out of private spite. We earnestly pray to Lord Carmichael to take proper steps, after making enquiries in these matters. We are ready to submit to any restrictions that he may be pleased to put upon the editors. But we will bless him with uplifted hands if, along with this, he takes steps so that no injustice may be done to us. We have nothing to say against him. We say all these things at the outset to avoid future troubles. It was because injustice was done in the *Hitavadi* case that we submit this short explanation.

We hold over the third point for want of space. We will fully discuss these things hereafter. We will also take steps to bring these views of ours to the notice of the authorities. To-day we stop here.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SUBARNA VANIK,
June 1st, 1912.

57. Referring to the fact that the Factories Act will come into force on the 1st of July next, the *Subarna Vanik*, [Calcutta]

The Factories Act.

of the 1st June gives a warm support to the measure, on the ground that it will prevent workmen from working day and night and thus ruining their health for the sake of temporary gain in the shape of overtime wages.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
May 27th, 1912.

58. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 27th May thinks that the

The Indian Factories Act.

operation of the Act will tell badly on the working of the mills and factories of this country. Was not

the excise duty sufficient, asks the journal, to harass the Indian factories?

MARWARI,
June 4th, 1912.

59. The *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 4th June does not approve of the action of the educated community in Madras in

Devadasi system.

inviting Government interference in order to abolish the *Deva dasi* system, which is a religious affair.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
June 3rd, 1912.

60. While disapproving the idea of the Maharaja of Bharatpur of building a new capital, the present Bharatpur town

Proposed new capital of Bharatpur State.

being alleged to be very unhealthy, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June deals with

the historical importance and noble traditions of the Bharatpur Fort, enumerating in brief the events related to the State from the middle of the eighteenth century, including the gallant deeds of Ranjit Singh against the English army.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

61. The gravity of famine in Gujerat is constantly increasing, observes the *Hitsarta* [Calcutta] of the 26th May, which is due to the fact that adequate arrangements were

Famine in Gujerat.

not made to combat it from the very beginning, and not only the Bombay Government but the Reception Committee also did their best, at the time of the King-Emperor's visit, to veil its existence.

But now let not your brethren die because of the fault of the Government, adds the journal, and let all the countrymen of the different provinces of India come to the help of the sufferers of Gujerat, and collect subscriptions with earnestness.

62. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June, suggests that the fund granted for giving relief to people suffering

Famine relief work at Merwara.

from famine at Merwara in Rajputana, should be employed on some work other than that of digging wells and tanks as these are already found there in large numbers.

HITSARTA.
May 26th, 1912.

HINDI BANGAVASI.
June 3rd, 1912.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

63. The *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 31st May invites the attention

Unani Medical Association.

of all the Hindu and Muhammadan contemporaries to resolutions Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Unani Medical Association, Calcutta, passed on the 5th May, and submitted to the Government of Bengal, and says that All-India Medical Conference should take immediate notice of the same.

DURBAR GAZETTE.
May 31st, 1912.

64. The *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 24th May, draws attention to the

Civil Surgeon of Patna.

case of death of a Muhammadan of Dhanbaid caused by an operation performed by the Civil Surgeon of Patna at the Bankipur hospital on the 10th of this month without the use of an anæsthetic, and asks if Government would order an enquiry in the case or take no notice of an Indian who fell a victim to the operating knife of an Englishman since the death was caused by the cutting of an artery in going to perform the operation.

STAR OF INDIA.
May 24th, 1912.

65. Referring to the pronouncement of Lord Crewe that the rigours of

Vituperations of the Anglo-Indian journals.

the Press Act are applicable to the offending Anglo-Indian journals no less than to the Vernacular papers, the *Hindi Bagavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June, says that the Government have, no doubt, means to check the insolence and scurrility of the Anglo-Indian journals; but what are the Indians to do in order to protect themselves from their attacks so often made. For illustration the paper refers to the series of pictures published every week in the *Journal of Calcutta* under the heading "Children of India" which are an insult to the Indian community, and calculated to make them contemptible in the eyes of other nations of the world.

HINDI BANGAVASI.
June 3rd, 1912.

What should the Indians do, repeats the journal, to check such attacks of the White journals? Cannot the Government of India do something in this matter?

66. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 5th June reproduces a

The Press Act.

Hindi version of a recent article of its local contemporary, the *Amrita Basar Patrika*, on the subject noted in the margin.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA.
June 5th, 1912.

67. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 29th May, says that the

Lord Crewe's reply to the Institute of Journalists.

Anglo-Indian press has been rightly served by Lord Crewe's reply to the Institute of Journalists. He has plainly told them that any news-editor, be he an Indian or an Anglo-Indian, will be liable to punishment under the Press Act if he commits sedition under any circumstance, however loyal he may have been before. How are such Anglo-Indian editors now feeling as lose no opportunity to rail at Indian editors? Have they forgotten that

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.
May 29th, 1912.

in the days of Lord Canning and Lord Ripon their predecessors poured out venom?

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
June 4th, 1912.

68. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th June writes that the Anglo-Indian papers strongly resent Lord Crewe's recent statement that the Press Act applies to them as much as to the Indian papers. They forget that Lord Canning's press legislation was equally operative against Indian and Anglo-Indian papers, and if Lord Lytton's Vernacular Press Act did not operate against Anglo-Indian papers, that was the reason why that law could not be retained long on the statute-book. Probably, the Anglo-Indians do not want that they and the Indians should be equal in the eyes of the law. There is no absolute equality of treatment under the Criminal Law. There are certain sections of the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, for instance, which mete out different punishments to Indians and to Anglo-Indians for the same offence. Government is now coming to recognize that this sort of difference in the eye of the law is not politically or morally just. But its efforts to remove these differences are bound to rouse Anglo-Indian opposition, as did, for example, Lord Dalhousie's measures to place Europeans under Mufassil Civil Courts presided over by Indians, to give Indians the benefit of trial by jury hitherto enjoyed only by Anglo-Indians, and to bring Anglo-Indians under the Mufassil Criminal Courts for petty offences, measures comprehensively and derisively dubbed as the "Black Acts." Lord Ripon, too, had to meet with similar and greater opposition from Anglo-Indians in seeking to pass the "Ilbert Bill." But being not a strong man like Lord Dalhousie, he had to yield. Thus, past experience shows that Anglo-Indian opposition is to be expected whenever an attempt is made to make the law equal for Anglo-Indians and Indians. But such attempts must be made all the same, and this is being recognized now by both Government and the Indians and the sober section of the Anglo-Indian public.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
June 6th, 1912.

69. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 5th June remarks that the ignoble agitation of the English sailors to banish the Indian lascars from the mercantile ships exposes their meanness. The agitation, however, has indirectly done some good to the lascars, inasmuch as it afforded an opportunity to several officers, who have directly to deal with these men, to express their appreciation of the capability and good work of the lascars.

The saying that India is the brightest jewel in the crown of the British Empire is literally true, sarcastically observes the paper in this connection, for jewel is a beautiful thing, very pleasing to look at, but cannot serve any useful purpose; similarly the people of India are not capable of doing any work. They are not appointed to high civil posts as they have no administrative capacity; they are not appointed to any high office in the army since, though good warriors, they are not capable of controlling and leading an army. In short, they are kept at a distance from all high and responsible posts. When such is the case in their own country, it can easily be imagined what fate they would meet abroad.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
May 30th, 1912.

70. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 30th May writes:—
Public health in India. It would be no exaggeration to say that, with the exception of a few places here and there, people all over this country are dying a premature death owing to the spread of plague and other diseases. The places which were healthy once are becoming hotbeds of diseases. The answers to the question why this is so are two; first, the construction of railways have impeded the natural drainage of the country; and secondly, the people have grown so poor that they do not get food enough to keep them in good health. It is contended on behalf of the Government, that the Indians do not know how to live. It is to instruct the people in sanitary methods of living that Government is improving the Sanitary Department. Indeed, Government is not indifferent to its duty of preserving the health of its subjects, but little in the way of success can be expected unless Government is prepared to spend five to six crores of rupees in place of the few lakhs which it proposes to spend in improving the health of the villages.

To our countrymen our warning is, adds the journal, that preservation of health depends on eschewing luxury, which conduces to the use and sale of adulterated food stuffs, and living a life of purity, which includes purity of body, purity of the house they live in and the purity of their village or town. The last may be looked after by the Government, but the duty of attending to the first two devolves on the people themselves.

71. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th June, hopes Government will favour the minting of gold coins in India.

Gold coinage for India.

It can lose nothing by such a course, and the people will cordially welcome it. They have, from the oldest times, been accustomed to a gold currency. The habit of hoarding or of making ornaments cannot be any serious argument against the change suggested, and by this habit, the stock of gold in the country is not diminished at all. And with gold being freely coined in the country, the fear that most of the coins would be hoarded or melted down would prove to be quite baseless.

72. In an article about the next annual meeting of the National Congress to be held at Bankipur, the *Star of India*

Mr. Mazharul Huq and the next National Congress.

(Arrah) of the 31st May criticizes Mr. Mazharul

Huq for taking part in it as a representative of the Muhammadans, and does not acknowledge him to be their leader on the ground of his being opposed to separate election. It further declares that the Muhammadans of Bihar are never in favour of the Congress, and advises them to hold aloof from non-Muhammadans in political matters.

73. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th June says:—

Who will be benefited by the separation of Behar from Bengal?

We were born in Behar and educated there. For three successive generations, our ancestors had been in Government service in Behar. We

thoroughly know Behar and the Beharis. The separation of Behar from Bengal will benefit, first the English indigo planters, the zamindars and the *Feringhis*, next, educated and well born Musalmans, and, last of all meritorious Bengalis. "Young Behar" will now dance with joy in imitation of the Calcutta Babus, like wild elephants, at the sight of other people's gain. Then when their eyes will be opened they will see only darkness all around.

74. In an article under the head-line noted in the margin, the *Daily*

Republic of the present day.

Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 1st June denies that the people in general have a hand in the

Government of their country which is administered by a Republic in the present times, and quotes Mr. Roosevelt in support of his statement, who points out how the power is monopolized by what are known as caucuses. Mr. Roosevelt's object in standing for the Presidentship of the United States for the fourth time is to deprive these caucuses of their power and influence. One cannot but admit that the present day civilization of Europe is founded on money, and hence the reins of Government are in the hands of the plutocracy. The present strikes in England are a sort of protest against the plutocracy which has been constantly gaining ground there. The terms 'Monarchical' and 'Republican' are mere words meant to hood-wink and oppress the people. Such being the opinion of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan, who can disregard it. The fact is that a country in which money rules is doomed to perish. The difference between the Republican Form of Government as told in the *Vedas* of the Hindus, and that obtaining in an Europe is as between Hell and Heaven, for in the former the men of learning and virtue, and not of wealth, occupied the position of respect and authority. The European system is unsuited to us and its introduction means our ruin.

75. Writing on the subject noted in the margin, the *Daily Bharat Mitra*

Nation-building.

[Calcutta] of the 2nd June observes that the races and classes of the people that do not recognize the

past history of India from the Vedic period to the present day as their own, and do not share the honour and dishonour of the same, cannot combine to form a great nation. Only the people that are congeners can together constitute a nation. But the Muhammadans and Christians are not congeners to the Hindus.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.
June 4th, 1913.

STAR OF INDIA,
May 31st, 1913.

NAYAK,
June 4th, 1913.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
June 1st, 1913.

DAILY
BHARAT MITRA,
June 2nd, 1913.

HITVART A,
June 2nd, 1912.

76. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June is highly gratified with the kind and courteous reply of Her Excellency Lady Carmichael and the Indian Ladies. Lady Carmichael to the address presented at Darjeeling by the Rani of Sovabazar, on behalf of Indian ladies, and hopes that the words of sympathy will be translated into action.

NAYAK,
June 2nd, 1912.

77. In discussing "The Farewell Address" issued by the *Sulabh Samachar* last week, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June indulges in scurrility of language of which some idea may be got from the following summary:—

Offspring of sin as this *Sulabh* was it was bound to meet with such an inglorious end. If Babu Jaladhar Sen is responsible for this raving, he deserves to have the whip laid across his back. It is inconceivable that a man of his antecedents should publish such big lies, such unjustifiable abuse. If the vernacular papers do indulge in abuse, it is because abuse becomes necessary when men like this talk like apes in this fashion. We do feel a strong desire on the present occasion to thrash him with our sandals.

In the course of this Farewell Address the *Sulabh* says that the journal was not started by the late ai Narendra Nath from motives of profit. Well, did not the Government subsidy and the advertisement charges leave, on the whole, a margin of profit? Rai Narendra Nath did not know Bengali or the Bengalis and yet why did he undertake this work? He is dead and with him are dead all the scandals about him. In the meantime, had the paper been really a power for good, Government would not have stopped its subsidy. We admit that the *Nayak* does indulge in abuse, but that abuse is necessary to keep in restraint men like Jaladhar Sen, boors and lying sycophants, monkeys, untrue to their salt, who can be tempted by money into going any length. A journalist who has such a low idea of the taste of Bengali readers as that disclosed in his Farewell Address, deserves to be spat at with contempt.

It was through Sir Edward Baker's stupidity that these sixty-five thousand rupees have gone to waste for nothing, a sum of money which would have solved the water-supply difficulty in 1,200 villages. The money of the poor tax-payer instead of being spent for the service of the poor, is wasted in mere devil's pranks. The *Sulabh* has made bad use of Government money. Had a competent man been in charge, Government would have got a paper which the public would have read and which would have lasted. Sir Edward Baker put a string of pearls in the hand of a monkey, and that is why those pearls are now rolling in the dust. We challenge contradiction of this statement.

URIYA PAPERS.

UTKALDIPIKA,
May 25th, 1912.

78. Commenting on the rule made absolute by the Calcutta High Court which was moved by Babu Ganesh Lal Pandit who, with two of his servants, was charged and prosecuted under Section 304 A., 336 and 337 of the Indian Penal Code by the Cuttack Police and found guilty by a Deputy Magistrate of Cuttack, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th May, observes as follows:—

"The proceedings in the High Court have been noticed in all the respectable papers of Calcutta under the heading "A zamindar's charity." The case has created a public interest. The police never believed that the result was intended by any one. A number of beggars had assembled on Kartick Purnima for receiving alms. Babu Behari Lal Pandit had distributed alms on this day and other festival days of the year to the beggars. This he had done for 25 years before his death. The result of these criminal proceedings has been that the heirs of Babu Behari Lal have decided to discontinue the distribution of alms to beggars at Cuttack. The Court in their judgment laid down a rule of conduct which would not commend itself to any respectable Indian. It was remarked that Babu Ganesh Lal should in future apply for Police aid to keep order. Babu Ganesh, has, since his conviction,

applied for police aid to disperse the crowd of beggars who assembled in front of his house expecting alms which they had received for a long time. We do not know what useful purpose was served by this prosecution. If those entrusted with the administration of justice had studied Indian sentiments about charity, they would have at once seen that the result of enforcing the presence of police on occasions like these, would be to dry up the spring of charity. But we are living under an administration, in which ignorance of law is no excuse for the people, while ignorance of law and worse ignorance of the feelings of the people constitute the strength of Government.

We understand Babu Behari Lal Pandit used to spend rupees ten thousand annually in distributing alms. The beggars of Cuttack are deprived of this. The amount is being sent for distribution of alms in religious centres in other provinces where the administration has better regard for popular sentiments."

79. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th May suggests that either Puri or Chandipur in the Balasore district, should be the summer residence of Bihar and Orissa Government, for neither the Meghasan of Mourbhunj nor the Malyabants of Pal Lahara nor the Kapilasa of Dhenkanal can answer the purpose well, as they are situated in the native states of Orissa. Of the three mountains, Meghasan, Malyabanta and Kapilas, the last is preferable on account of its coolness and salubrity of climate.

A summer residence for Bihar and Orissa.

80. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 18th May is of opinion that instead of increasing the cost of administration by establishing a separate High Court for the new province of Bihar and Orissa, it would be well if the Government devote its expenditure on this account to education, agriculture and other matters of public utility of the province. The situation of the Calcutta High Court is best suited to the convenience of the people of Orissa as a whole.

A separate High Court for Bihar and Orissa not desirable.

UTKALDIPIKA
May 25th, 1912.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
May 18th, 1912.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th June 1912.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 8th June 1912.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
List of native-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Special Department	341	(f) — Questions affecting the land—	
		Nil.	
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(g) — Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
The War and the British Government	343	Irregular train service	347
Persia	ib.		
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(h) — General—	
(a) — Police—		The Zamindari Panchayat system in Bengal	347
Nil.		East Bengal and Assam	348
(b) — Working of the Courts—		An invidious distinction	ib.
An Honorary Bench	343	The Bengal Board of Revenue	ib.
The Katihar railway shooting case	ib.	Cow-killing in Musaffarpur	ib.
A dangerous obiter dictum	344	Sanitary Service	ib.
Bihar High Court	ib.	The Press Act	ib.
The Kattal Tea garden case	ib.	Ditto	ib.
		Ditto	349
(c) — Jails—		Allegations against Officers in Bihar	ib.
Nil.		Clerks of Eastern Bengal and Assam	ib.
(d) — Education—		Agricultural improvement	ib.
The Dacca University	344	Milk supply	ib.
Ditto	ib.	The Anglo-Indian Defence Association	350
Ditto	345	Bengalis in Bihar	ib.
Ditto	ib.	Pabna and Bogra	ib.
Ditto	ib.	Indian Appointments in the Public Service	ib.
Ditto	ib.		
Objectionable passages in text books	346	III.—LEGISLATION.	
The Middle English School of Bhagalpur and Mr. Fawcus	ib.	Council regulations	350
Educational partition	ib.	Ditto	351
A college for Faridpur	ib.		
Jagannath College incident	ib.	IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
The High English School of Kissenganj	347	Nil.	
(e) — Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Complaint against a Magistrate	347	Nil.	
Municipal justice	ib.		
		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
		"Disreputable journalism"	351
		Hindu marriage	ib.
		The Hindus	ib.

**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1912.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,500 to 4,000
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	6,500 to 8,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 44, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	800 to 1,000
4*	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
5	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banerji and H. Dutt	2,000
6	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,000 to 1,500
7	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Noreish Chandra Sarbadhikari and Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari.	1,000
8	"Musalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 61 years	400
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Bose	2,000
11	"Comrade"	Ditto	Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon.), age 30 years.	2,500
12	"Herald"	Dacca	Do.	Pryo Nath Sen	.. ..
13	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	.....	.....

* Has not been published for the last six months, and most probably it will not be published again.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

896. Referring to the extension of hostilities by the Italians to the Dardanelles and other places, the *Mussalman* remarks that the British Government as well as all other European Powers are in honour bound to see that the Italians keep their word. But unfortunately they have broken it, and the European Powers are looking on the situation with apparent complacency. The journal is fully aware that a neutral Power cannot take up arms against a friendly Government, but the former can bring moral pressure to bear upon the latter when it goes wrong. Indian Muhammadans will never break the law and will continue to observe that strict neutrality which is required of all His Majesty's subjects without distinction. But it should at the same time be borne in mind that the Indian Mussalmans would surely have tried to render all sorts of help to the Turkish Government if only they were allowed by the British Government to do so. The feeling of the Indian Mussalmans in this matter is extraordinarily keen, and it is the duty of the British Government to recognize it and act accordingly.

MUSSALMAN,
31st May 1912.

897. The latest news from Persia, writes the *Comrade*, lays bare another Russian intrigue in process of development, with Salar-ud-Dauleh as the tool. It is apparent now that Russia has taken the rebel under her wings, and is secretly encouraging him to push forward his scheme for the overthrow of the Government and to set up a Russian dictatorship with himself as a nominal despot. The Anglo-Russian responsibility in the matter cannot be recognized by diplomacy, because, forsooth, the rebel has elected to plant himself in "the neutral zone." The Persian Government is technically free to adopt any measures it thinks best to suppress him. Under the circumstances, the journal thinks the Persian Government should seek the help of the Turkish authorities for the expulsion of Salar-ud-Dauleh. It would be the easiest and most practical method of ridding the country of an adventurer who has appeared in his original character as the Russian protégé.

COMRADE,
1st June 1912.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

898. The *Herald's* own correspondent at Brahmanbaria writes:—"An Honorary Magistrate here has created quite a panic in the minds of the people by his dangerous sort of administration of justice. He has got first class powers and that for summary trials too. He never takes down any note of the evidence given by the witness, but after one or two judgments, which means at least a fortnight or a month, either dismisses the case or sends the accused to jail without the least hesitation, and if any accused so heavily punished goes to move the District Judge, his pleader finds himself at a loss what to say, for there is nothing on record to show whether his client has been justly or unjustly dealt with."

HERALD,
28th May 1912.

899. With reference to the case in which Mr. Arnold, a European railway employé, was fined Rs. 100 for accidentally shooting one Mohesh Kurmi while practising rifle-shooting in the Katihar railway station compound, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"The result of the case, we are told, has caused great public surprise, and no wonder. True the mishap was due to an accident, but has not the loss of a life occurred as its consequence? That being so, the punishment upon the offender should have been deterrent in its effect upon him and as a warning to others. But has that been the case? The simple fact of the way in which the accused regarded the punishment unmistakably shows it was not so. . . . We draw the serious attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of the new Province to this case, with the hope that he will take the necessary steps to remove the public misgivings caused by the decision of the Purnea Magistrate in the case."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st May 1912.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd June 1912.

900. The decision of Justices Holmwood and Imam in the case of Babu Chandi Prasad Singh, of Darbhanga, that a Magistrate is no longer to act upon a telegram sent by the accused's lawyer, strikes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* as being fraught with the gravest risk to mufassil litigants. "There are black sheep everywhere," writes the journal, "who will abuse the most generously conceived and carefully considered privileges granted by the law. But because such abuses creep in now and then, that should not be made a ground for depriving the bulk of the innocent litigants of these much-valued privileges. At least their Lordships might have retained the privilege in question with some restrictions and reservations calculated to guard against any such abuses, instead of doing away with it altogether."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd June 1912.

901. The Bankipur correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* brings to notice that some members of the Bankipur Bihari clique gave out that a High Court was really going to be established in Bihar. The Government of India, the paper urges, will go directly against public opinion in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, if it really establishes one at the instance of a clique by dismembering the Calcutta High Court. No Bengali can contemplate such a calamity without losing the balance of his mind.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th June 1912.

902. Reverting to the Kattal tea garden case in which Mr. Elwin, the Manager of the garden, is said to have been assaulted by his coolies for no graver provocation than a simple wave of the hand, and which was disposed of in the Manager's own garden, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Throughout the judgment Mr. Elwin has been painted as a mild and gentle picture of injured innocence and the coolies as extraordinarily bold, inflammable and ruffianly. Now, this is a phenomenon so rare in our country that one cannot help looking askance at such a version. One fails to find the full version of the case for the defence in it,—a bare hint having been given. All that one can understand from it is, that, according to it, the provocation came from the *sahib* who assaulted Gokul and Panna. The trying Magistrate, however, would not believe it because 'there is no evidence to support it.' But pray was it not a most difficult, nay almost impossible task for the accused to produce such evidence, and that for the very simple reason that they were without any legal advice and were in a zone where the influence of the other side was paramount? . . . If the coolies did an offence, let them be punished by all means. But let them have a fair and public trial. Surely here is a fit case in which the Chief Commissioner should move in the interests of justice."

The Kattal tea garden case.

(d)—Education.

EAST,
24th May 1912.

903. A Hindu correspondent of the *East* writes that Hindu political agitators at the present moment are of opinion that they are bound to oppose the scheme for a University at Dacca on the ground that it will create partition between the Bengalis of West and East Bengal. How this is possible is beyond human power to conceive. Rightly speaking it is, on the contrary, calculated to make the tie of union between the peoples of the two Bengals stronger day by day. Unfortunately these political agitators do not see things in this light. They must have their own way, whatever it is. They cannot live without attempting to demonstrate their influence in the country.

HERALD,
28th May 1912.

904. With reference to the announcement that the Dacca University is to be residential, the *Herald* writes that the feeling in the country on this hitherto unfamiliar feature of a University in India should be clearly put before the Government. The most prominent characteristic of a residential University, it is recognized, lies in the fact that the students are more, if not entirely, under its control, which, considering that they are then in the most plastic period of their lives, constitutes at once the good and danger points of the system. The

The Dacca University.

Ibid.

people are apprehensive that chances for baneful influences are only too strong for a University in Dacca. If the future University is to be constituted with the same class of Professors as there are at present, the journal is afraid that in place of those leaders of thought and teachers of men there would be sometimes men whose one aim is certainly not the advancement of learning.

905. The *Indian Mirror* expresses its disappointment that the Government of India should have only asked the Government Bengal to appoint a committee "for the

The Dacca University.

purpose of framing a scheme for the establishment of the University at Dacca." It would have been preferable by far if the decision of the question were left entirely in the hands of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and if an opportunity had been given to public bodies to express their views fully upon the subject.

906. On the same subject the *Mussalman* writes:—"The Muhammadans are not likely to gain anything tangible in the near future, while our Hindu fellow-countrymen in Eastern

Ibid.

Bengal will have some immediate gain. We do not, of course, grudge them the benefit they will derive from the University, but we urge upon the Government the necessity of recognizing the educational requirements of the Muhammadans who form the majority of the population of this Presidency. What the Mussalmans urgently need is more cheap hostel accommodation, free studentships, special scholarships, etc., and if the establishment of a University at Dacca stands in the way of Government extending necessary facilities to Muhammadan education, we are afraid it will be more harmful than beneficial to the Muhammadans of the Presidency. May we hope our co-religionists will not be called upon to dispense with necessities for the sake of a luxury?"

907. Commenting on the same subject the *East* remarks that it admits of no doubt that those who had been opposed to the formation of a separate Government for East

Ibid.

Bengal with Assam, having been successful in their attempts for its abolition, are deluded into thinking that the present Government is sure not to carry out any measures even for the improvement of the people if these be opposed by them. It goes without saying that with this idea they have been opposing the proposal of the establishment of the Dacca University since it was announced by His Excellency Lord Hardinge, our Viceroy and Governor-General. It is an open secret that the anti-partitionist leaders are determined to oppose any and every Government measure which is likely to prove detrimental to their political interests.

908. On the same subject the *Comrade* writes:—"The rapid advance of education in Eastern Bengal after the partition is proof enough of the necessity of giving to Eastern

Ibid.

Bengal a University of its own instead of giving one to its capital city only, and in the words of the *Times of India*, which, in an 'intelligent anticipation of events,' foreshadowed the scheme of the Dacca University, 'it demands no change of policy from those in authority, for it is but the continuance of measures which would have been pushed to their logical conclusion if the development of Eastern Bengal and Assam under its own Government had not been abruptly arrested, and it is designed to secure the fulfilment of ends specifically declared in the despatch.' If in these days the wishes of loyal and contented Mussalmans count for anything with Governments, we may add that the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhury, and carried unanimously in the last session of the All-India Moslem League, while heartily welcoming the Dacca University, urged on the Government 'the desirability of extending the operations of the proposed University over the districts of Dacca, Rajshahi, and Chittagong Divisions, so far at least as the general control and supervision of the educational institutions in those areas and the prescription of the curricula of studies and the examinations are concerned.' This humble petition of the Mussalmans has also gone the way of the rest, and the assurance given to the Hindu deputation that no suspicion of a partition of Bengal would be tolerated by the Government is made doubly sure by this limitation of its scope and jurisdiction."

INDIAN MIRROR,
31st May 1912.

MUSSALMAN,
31st May 1912.

EAST,
31st May 1912.

COMRADE,
1st June 1912.

With regard to the appointment of an educational officer for Eastern Bengal, the journal has always attached more importance to the proposal from a Muhammadan point of view than to the Dacca University. Among the reasons that have induced the Government of India to locate the new University at Dacca are two that present a contrast worthy of careful consideration. They "are the high level of intelligence" declared to be characteristic of the Hindu middle class population of Eastern Bengal, and hence "the educational progressiveness of these districts" on the one side, and the backwardness of the Muhammadans on the other. The paper believes the Hindus of Western Bengal are on no lower a plane of intelligence, nor are the Presidency and Burdwan divisions less progressive. But whether that is so or not, the Mussalmans are almost equally backward throughout the Presidency, and East and West, North and South are all alike in this respect. The only difference is that in Eastern Bengal they are more numerous, though in districts like Jessore and Nadia they constitute a clear majority of the population even in Western Bengal. Would it not, then, be better to appoint a separate officer for the Mussalmans alone, though of the entire Presidency rather than for both the Hindus and Mussalmans but exclusively for Bengal? The wise union-loving Hindus of Bengal and the perverse separatists of Islam would alike favour such an arrangement, and we cannot believe that a proposal favoured by the Hindus would be rejected by the Government simply because the Mussalmans also approved of it. The Government which, in the matter of a desire for partition of any kind or shape, is so anxious to be an improvement on Caesar's wife, would in this way please the Hindus, and spare them the humiliation of being looked after by a protector of the poor and of the ignorant.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st May 1912.

909. "X," writing to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, brings to notice that the "Arabian Nights" of Mr. Andrew Lang is one of the text-books appointed for the Matriculation Examination. Some passages in this book are not objectionable passages in text books. at all suitable for young minds.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st May 1912.

910. With reference to the report from its Bhagalpur correspondent that Mr. Fawcus, the Divisional Inspector of Schools, has determined to recommend the stoppage of the municipal grant to the local Middle English School on the ground that it is attended by the sons of Bengalis, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* enquires if this can be true. For, it is nothing if not an unholy crusade against the Bengali and the Bengali language, and is unworthy of the traditions of a Government whose uniformly declared policy has been one of strict neutrality and impartiality, as between class and class, sect and sect. Can these officers tell us what calamity will befall them or the Government they serve if the sons of the Bengalis are afforded facilities for learning their own mother-tongue? It seems to the journal that Sir Charles Bayley is not at all aware of these unworthy performances of his subordinates, for His Honour has declared several times that he would accord strictly impartial treatment to both Biharis and Bengalis. The latter need His Honour's special care as they are in a hopeless minority among a population, the noisy section of which is bitterly hostile to their interests.

BENGALUR,
31st May 1912.

911. The *Bengalee* is surprised to learn that even under the altered conditions introduced by the modification of the partition, it is intended in some respects to follow the educational policy of the past few years.

BENGALUR,
2nd June 1912.

912. With reference to the success achieved by the Faridpur high schools in the recent Matriculation Examination, the *Bengalee* says that it is a pity that such a district should go without a college, while colleges are not wanting even in much less advanced places. The paper hopes the earliest opportunity will be availed of by the enlightened public of Faridpur to remove this want by the establishment of at least a second grade college at its head-quarters station.

BENGALUR,
5th June 1912.

913. Reverting to the Jagannath College incident, the *Bengalee* remarks that the Principal has been constituted monitor over the Professors of the college and entrusted with the police work of reporting about their conduct to the Managing Committee.

Why should one man be permitted to sit in judgment upon and determine the destiny of so many of his peers? for in very truth the Professors are his peers and some of them may even be his superiors. Will any self-respecting man care to serve the college on such conditions?

914. With reference to a letter of a correspondent of the *Mussalman*, complaining of the action taken by Mr. G. S. Datta, I.C.S., the then Subdivisional Officer, and the Inspector of Schools of the Bhagalpur Division in compelling the Secretary of the High English School at Kissenganj, Dr. Abdul Haye, to resign his office, the *Hindoo Patriot* says that it is difficult to believe that an educated Bengali gentleman holding the high position of a Deputy (*sic*) Magistrate should abuse his authority and put pressure upon a Muhammadan subordinate to resign, because, forsooth, the latter is a Muhammadan. As, however, the allegation has been publicly made, the matter requires to be thoroughly sifted. The journal hopes the Government will make an enquiry.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
18th May 1912.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

915. The Brahmanbaria correspondent of the *Herald* writes:—"The Subdivisional Magistrate has a peculiar inclination for sending cases to the Chaukidari President for enquiry. The complaint against him is that he sends a large percentage of cases instituted before him to the Presidents, who, with a few honourable exceptions, have no education and are little above suspicion."

HERALD,
28th May 1912.

916. The *Indian Empire* would ask any of its daily contemporaries to send a reporter to the Calcutta Municipal Magistrate's Court to see the kind of justice doled to the unfortunate rate-payers prosecuted by the municipal underlings. Like Dante's Inferno epitaph, engraved on the door-step of the court-room may be placed a tablet: "Those who come here have no hope of escape." It is reported that in not a single case has the prosecuted individual been let off "even with a warning." The complaining officer need not take any trouble to gather materials in order to convict him. To bring him before the Court makes sure of his conviction.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
4th June 1912.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

917. The following complaint is inserted in the *Amrita Basar Patika* from its own correspondent at Sibpur:—"For the past few days the 4 H.K. down train has become regularly irregular. It is due to reach Balagarh at 5-21 P.M., but that is seldom the case. Every day it is two or three hours behind time, and as a consequence passengers travelling by this train invariably miss the loop passenger with which it has been timed to correspond at Bandel Junction. To avoid untold hardship for want of another train up to 4 the following morning, the passengers spend an additional amount and divert their course *via* Naihati, Eastern Bengal State Railway. This inconvenience is being felt since the line has been opened up to Katwa, and it behoves the authorities to apply an early remedy."

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
6th June 1912.

(h)—General.

918. In the course of an article recommending the Zamindari Panchayat system in Bengal, the *Hindoo Patriot* opines that British law courts and legal procedure are not at all adapted to the circumstances of this country, because the people of India, who are poorer than the poorest people in Europe, are being literally crushed by the cumbersome and expensive machinery by means of which justice is administered in this country. The paper goes on to relate

HINDOO PATRIOT,
27th May 1912.

that some years ago a Zamindari Panchayat was established in Bengal to put a stop to litigation. It did very useful work for some time. It settled satisfactorily some old-standing disputes between rival zamindars,—disputes which but for its intervention would have plunged the parties into an abyss of ruinous litigation. That excellent institution, now defunct, should be the model of a large number of similar institutions established throughout the country. They are to settle the people's mutual differences at a nominal cost, and deal out even-handed justice between parties,—justice which will not suffer in comparison to that dealt out by the established courts in the country.

EAST,
27th May 1912.

East Bengal and Assam.

919. *The East* is sure that its politicians, especially those in East Bengal, if they resort to their own heart-searching, will have to blame themselves for the abolition of the Government of East Bengal and Assam, and to feel that now is the time for them to sincerely regret for the past and to make amends for the future.

MUSALMAN,
31st May 1912.

An invidious distinction.

920. *The Mussalman* is given to understand that an invidious distinction is being made in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, between ministerial officers who were there before the administrative changes and those who went there from Eastern Bengal after the changes. It is said that this partiality is due to the Personal Assistant to the Director. The attention of the Government of Bengal is invited to the matter.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
31st May 1912.

The Bengal Board of Revenue.

921. At a time when retrenchment is urgently needed in all branches of the administration, the abolition of the Board of Revenue, writes the *Hindoo Patriot*, would have effected enormous savings without entailing any loss of efficiency. When there is an Executive Council, the functions of the Board of Revenue might have been safely delegated to that body. The journal, however, says this with diffidence, as the question is not altogether free from difficulty.

MUSALMAN,
31st May 1912.

Cow-killing in Muzaffarpur.

922. The Muhammadan inhabitants of certain villages in the subdivision of Sitamarhi in the district of Muzaffarpur, writes the *Mussalman*, have recently submitted a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, calling His Honour's attention to the constant oppression on the part of their Hindu zamindar, to which they are subjected in order to stop their time-honoured religious ceremony of the sacrifice of the cow. The religious toleration of the British Raj seems to be a mere fiction in the said locality, and the journal fails to see why the higher authorities have so long tolerated such a state of things.

TELEGRAPH,
1st June 1912.

Sanitary Service.

923. With regard to the Resolution of the Government of India on the Sanitary Service, the *Telegraph* observes that if the rulers will only realize this undoubted truth, and seek to remove the popular grievances in respect of sanitation, and supplies of food and water, they would have a contented India and be spared the anxiety and trouble born of popular unrest and discontent. The journal therefore welcomes any attempt made by the rulers to improve the sanitary condition of the country.

BENGALER,
1st June 1912.

The Press Act.

924. The demand of a security deposit of Rs. 5,000 from the conductors of the *Kesari*, writes the *Bengaler*, once more raises the very important question whether the law is, in practice, applied equally to Indian and Anglo-Indian newspapers. Speaking from an absolute, as distinguished from a relative, point of view, the *Bengaler* has not the smallest doubt that the Anglo-Indian journals did make themselves liable to be dealt with under the Indian Press Act, if not under the law of sedition. Why were they not so dealt with? Strongly as it is opposed to the drastic and extraordinary provisions of the Press Act and the vague and far too comprehensive definition of the word "Sedition," it is even more strongly opposed to any difference being made between one section of the Press and another.

BENGALER,
2nd June 1912.

Ibid.

925. With reference to Lord Crewe's observation in his reply to the Institute of Anglo-Indian Journalists "that the scope and purposes of the Indian Press Act are not confined to the suppression of sedition," the *Bengaler* observes:—"We know, indeed, that in some cases books have been proscribed under the Press Act which it would

never have been possible for the Government to persuade any court of law to hold as seditious. But this is the first time that we are authoritatively told by no less a person than the Secretary of State that the Press Act has other purposes in view than the suppression of sedition. The Indian public have a right to know and they must know what these purposes are."

926. On the same subject, the *Hindoo Patriot* asserts that the repressive enactments which had to be passed at a period of unrest are not only unnecessary but positively mischievous at the present time, when there is peace and tranquillity everywhere.

The Press Act.

That a measure like the Press Act is calculated to interfere with the healthy growth of our national literature and strangle the legitimate expression of public opinion, cannot be denied even by the staunchest advocates of repression. Why, then, should it have a permanent place in our Statute Books? How can the expanded Councils with their revised regulations create any enthusiasm in the country, if the people are to remain dumb millions for ever? Exceptional measures are justified only by their necessity. The application of them at a wrong moment is a fruitful source of evil. It creates a malady when there is none. It creates unnecessary discontent and irritation. No wise Government has permanently curtailed the liberty of the Press. Why should the British Government do so?

HINDOO PATRIOT,
6th June 1912.

927. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes two articles, one from a Bihari gentleman in Gaya, in which a Muhammadan Deputy Collector, Maulvi Abul Hayat, is said to be freely indulging in various kinds of vagaries with surprising immunity, the other from the *Behar Advocate* concerning a senior Deputy Magistrate with the reputation of never having acquitted the accused in cases tried by him. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* begs to draw the attention of the authorities at Ranchi to the above facts. If it be true that Maulvi Abul Hayat, Deputy Magistrate, is in the midst of his home associations at Gaya, he should be at once transferred elsewhere. It believes some questions regarding the conduct of this officer were asked in the now defunct Council of Bengal last year.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd June 1912.

928. Referring to the officers of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the *Herald* writes that the majority of superior officers have been transferred to Bengal and Bihar, where their interests have been thoroughly safeguarded. But the case of the clerks is altogether different. Of all Government servants, the life of the ministerial officers is the hardest. "It is really a wonder that in spite of so many hardships the clerks are labouring under, so few of them find ventilation. The relation between the employer and the employé is already very much strained. Really the Government as the model employer ought to set an example." The paper is sure that it was never the intention of the Government of India that of all Government servants the ministerial officers should be losers by this change, and it fervently hopes that these hard cases will receive their early attention.

HERALD,
31st May 1912.

Clerks of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

929. In the course of an article on the agricultural improvement of this country, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asserts that very little progress is being made in this direction, which it believes to be even more important than the spread of primary education. It agrees with Mr. Jogiah that in this matter both the Government and the landholding classes must join hands. The educated community should also not be unmindful of what should be their portion in introducing improved methods of agriculture in the country.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd June 1912.

Agricultural improvement.

930. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* inserts an article from a correspondent in which the latter writes:—"The price of Calcutta milk is determined by economic causes which operate all over the country, and the Government ought to take up the question of cattle-breeding, pasturage, and milk supply in the country, and the efforts of the Corporation of Calcutta had better be directed towards inducing the Government to do so. The present Director of Agriculture in Bengal, Mr. Blackwood, is known to have given much of his attention to this matter while he was in Eastern Bengal, and with such a capable officer to assist it, the Government of Lord Carmichael will not find it difficult to adopt measures in the direction of improved cattle and augmented source of milk. We want

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd June 1912.

Milk supply.

some enthusiastic men in the Councils of the Government to work out this scheme, and to earn the gratitude of the poor and the rich."

INDIAN EMPIRE,
4th June 1912.

931. The *Indian Empire* writes that since the passing of the Ilbert Bill, the Anglo-Indian Defence Association has hunted up and fought over a few cases to justify its existence.

Since the last fifteen years or more, not a single case worth the name had occurred to give opportunity to the promoters to exercise their activities in a legitimate direction. With the passing of the occasion and the time, it is but natural to expect that the association should have been abolished, having performed its doubtful efficacy. However, that was not the case. The association is a standing menace to the Empire. As it had no work of defending the "defenceless," it had been converted into a political body, to discuss all questions of the day, in and out of season, and to criticise and advise the rulers without mincing matters, thereby wholly deviating from its legitimate functions.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
5th June 1912.

932. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* own correspondent brings to notice a case in which one Babu Mehir Nath Roy, officiating Public Prosecutor, who was born, bred up, and

Bengalis in Bihar.

educated in Bihar and is a Bihari in every sense of the term, applied for a post in the Patna Law College and was refused on the ground that he was a Bengali. There is thus no chance for any domiciled Bengali getting into Government service. They must either leave Bihar, bag and baggage, and go to Bengal, or organize a representative body from amongst the Bengalis and set about their work in right earnest. They must at once set about acquainting the rulers with their grievances and requirements.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
5th June 1912.

933. "Pro Bono Publico," Pabna, in a letter to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, makes the following suggestion to meet the extra cost of administration involved by the creation of

Pabna and Bogra.

the three separate administrations of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. Pabna and Bogra are two small districts. If their separate existence were to be abolished and they were formed into one district, with head-quarters at a suitable place, it would save Government at least one lakh of rupees annually. A similar saving would be effected if Malda was made a subdivision under Rangpur.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th June 1912.

934. In the course of an article on "Indian appointments in the Public Service," the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes:—"It cannot be due to the want of capacity on the part of Indians themselves that

they are shut out from the higher posts; as it has been admitted, times without number, by English statesmen and English jurists of the highest repute and authority that the educated Indians will bear favourable comparison with the best and ablest Englishmen who came out to India.

"The true reason, then, why they are thrown back is the bar of colour and prejudice, or rather the so-called policy and prestige of the Executive.

"A dog wags its tail—that is natural enough. But when it is the tail that wags the dog, i.e., when it is the tail and not the dog that is master of the situation, the order of nature is reversed and we must be prepared for the most grotesque and fantastic results. Here in India we are confronted with the same unnatural phenomenon, viz., the prestige-and-policy tail wagging the Executive dog, and, as a matter of course, we are being confronted with the inevitable unpleasant and unnatural consequence.

"Year in and year out the articulate and educated opinion of the country is clamouring against this unnatural and undesirable state of things."

III.—LEGISLAATION.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st May 1912.

935. Commenting on the Council regulations, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* suggests that there should be mixed electorates composed of Hindus and Mussalmans for the four

Council regulations.

seats reserved for the Muhammadan community. It thinks every unprejudiced and thoughtful member of the Muhammadan community will support this suggestion. For not only will this method enable the best men among the Muhammadan community to enter the Council, but it will also be a source

of pride and satisfaction to the Muhammadan members thus elected to find that they command the confidence of both the Hindus and their co-religionists. Their partisan character will disappear, and they will be regarded as the nation's representatives.

936. On the same subject the *Bengalee* writes:—"There is provision for the return of two Muhammadan members to the Imperial Council at alternate elections—one of

Council regulations.

them to be elected by the Muhammadans on the electoral roll of the landholders of Eastern Bengal and Assam. With the modification of the partition, this regulation will, we have no doubt, be modified. We have serious objection to this regulation. The Muhammadans of the two Provinces have their special representatives. Why the Muhammadan landholders should enjoy a further privilege is entirely incomprehensible to us. We hope that Lord Hardinge will not perpetuate the invidious distinction involved in this rule. It is not surely too much to hope that in revising the regulations, something will be done to mitigate the offensive and irritating character of the special electorates, even if it is not possible to do away with them at present."

BENGALIAN,
31st May 1912.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

937. The *Comrade* inveighs vehemently against the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*

for making use of what it characterises as "disreputable journalism." It lays special stress on an article which appeared in the *Patrika* regarding "A High Court for Bihar," in the course of which the latter writes:—"Indeed, if a High Court is at all needed for Bihar, it is mainly for the benefit of a section of local lawyers, and possibly also for that of Mr. Ali Imam when his term of office expires."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st June 1912.

There is a more honest effrontery, says the *Comrade*, even in the gutter Press that thrives on the reek of personalities. The insinuation is unworthy of any newspaper having the least pretensions to good sense, decency and ordinary journalistic decorum. Bengali journalism is, no doubt, resourceful and not very chary of methods. But there ought to be some limit to the growth of the chartered libertines of the Press, even though the variety is so prolific in Bengal. If this is how the *Patrika* guides "public opinion" and represents the grievances of "the people," the *Comrade* can well understand the sigh of relief with which the Biharis have got their deliverance.

938. In the course of an article on Hindu marriage the *Indian Empire*

Hindu marriage.

writes:—"O, you foreign reformer, have you as the clink of your gold fell in the silver plate for the 'heathens' in other lands given a thought to the heathen in your own midst? You are only making the outside of your platter clean, while within there is nought but filth, corruption, and dead men's bones. O, you patriots, go into your homes, where bedlam reigns; go into your dens of infamy scattered like foul and leprous spots all over your land; go into your divorce courts and hang your heads in shame and dismay as you behold the work of the destroyer of human happiness. You talk of the 'pestilential' influence of Hindu marriage relation, polygamy, and the like, with your garments reeking with pollution and filth. Go and fly the cesspools and ditches of your own society and leave the 'heathen' to take care of their own."

INDIAN EMPIRE,
4th June 1912.

939. In a letter to the *Bengalee*, "Satish Chander Bose," pleader, expresses

The Hindus.

his deep regret that the Hindus are not one compact body, that there exist no binding ties—consequently no sympathy and love—between the members of different Provinces. "It is a thousand pities," the writer goes on to say, "that we, the Hindus, who boast of civilisation as old as the world and of religion and philosophy which breathe lofty and sublime truth—the admiration of the educated world—cannot stand on a common social platform. We gloat over the fact that we have preserved our blood pure and not allowed the matrimonial intercourse and other ties which cement society."

BENGALIAN,
6th June 1912.

J. S. WILSON,

Spec. Asst. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,

9, ELYSIUM ROW,

The 8th June 1912.

